

THE
1
REMONSTRANCE
AND
PROTESTATION

OF THE
Well-affected People of the Cities of
London, Westminster, and other the
Cities, Counties and Places within the
Commonwealth of

ENGLAND,

SON
AGAINST
Those OFFICERS of the ARMY
Who put Force upon, and Interrupted the
PARLIAMENT
The thirteenth of Octob. 1659.

AND
Against all pretended Powers and Authorities that they have,
or shall set up, to rule or govern this Commonwealth, that is
not established by PARLIAMENT.

EDINBURGH, Re-printed in the year, 1660.

THE
REMONS TRANCE
AND
PROFESSION

London, Westminster, and other cities,
Counties and Liberty of the City of London

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EDWARDS, Re-printed in the

*A Remonstrance and Protestation of
the Well-affected People in the Cities of
London, Westminster, and other the
Cities, Counties and Places within the
Commonwealth of ENGLAND,*

*Against those Officers of the Army, who put force upon, and
interrupted the PARLIAMENT, the 13. of October
1659. And against all pretended Powers or Authorities
that they have, or shall set up to rule or govern this COU-*

MONWEALTH.

When we take into deep and requisite consideration
the first Remonstrance of Parliament the 15th
of December 1641. declaring the great dangers
and fears, the pressing miseries and calamities,
the various distempers and disorders which had
about sixteen years before that time, not only
assaulted, but in a manner overwhelmed and ex-
tinguished the Liberty, Peace and Prosperity of
the Nation, and exceedingly weakened and undermined the founda-
tion and strength thereof by several ways, by which we did and
do understand what was the Cause lately termed, *The Good Old
Cause*, for which there hath been much precious Blood shed, many
thousand Families impoverished and undone, and many millions of
Treasure consumed; And because we and our posterities are, and
shall be mutually and unavoidably concerned in the good or happiness
of our native Country, we cannot but mention what was amongst
manifest, considerable and exemplary particulars, declared by this

Famous and Renowned *Parliament*, in right of the *English* People against the King, his wicked Council and Adherents, as the Ground-work and Reasons of the first War.

It was declared, That the Root of all mischief, was a malignant and pernicious design, to subvert the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Government, upon which the Land was firmly established, and to discontinue, break and dissolve *Parliaments*, and wickedly advise the King so to do, and to return to wayes of Confusion, in which their own evil wayes were most likely to prosper and succeed; Publishing untrue and scandalous Declarations and Proceedings, to corrupt and invenom the *English* Army then in being, against the Parliament and City of *London*, that they might execute their malice to the subversion and dissolution of our Government, and shaking off all Bonds of Obedience to the Laws, and with impudence of spirit to make *Parliaments* odious, to colour the Violence used against them, to the great dejecting the hearts of the People, forbidding them even to speak of *Parliaments*, seducing and corrupting some of the *Commons* in *Parliament*, to draw them into Conspiracies and Combinations against the Liberties of *Parliaments*, by illegal, arbitrary and cruel Commitments and Usages, against the *Fundamental Law*; which Law was justified and defended by the *Petition of Right* in full *Parliament*; New Oaths forced upon *Judicatories* erected, a *Star-Chamber*, *High-Commission*, &c. as so many Forges of Misery, Oppression and Violence, to bind the People in their Freeholds, Estates and Actions; and to advance Prerogative above and against Law, heavy Impositions and Projects, to raise Moneys without the Peoples Consent in *Parliament*; Engraving the *Militia* of the Nation, that the People were left without necessary defence; Inventions to make those odious that sought to maintain the Laws and Liberties, insomuch that they were weeded out of Power and Employments in Government, so that the Power and Authority remained in a few or compacted party, to model and innovate Government, meerly to get countenance and execution, and not for debate and deliberation; And those that did not contribute to their Designs, were (upon all occasion) injured and oppressed, so that *Parliaments* were only called to get countenance and supply of Money, and to engage Parties in their Quarrels, to make unjust Levies of Men and Moneys, endeavouring to make the *Parliaments* plying

plyant to their Wills; to establish mischief by colour of Law, imprisoning those that denyed to submit to their Levies of Men and Moneys; A *Parliament* call'd and prest for Money to maintain War with *Scotland*, before *Englands* Grievances were relieved, which was declared to be against the Fundamental Privilege and Proceedings of *Parliament* so to do; A *Provincial Synod* erected, who were so presumptuous as to make Canons, contrary to the *Fundamental Laws, Statutes, Rights of Parliament and Liberties* of the *People*, to justifie such Actions and Innovations, which they had heretofore introduced, without warrant of Law, and a new Oath imposed for the maintenance of their own Tyranny; as may upon serious and deliberate reading be easily seen in the Book of *Collisions*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, pages. And when we consider these things in a true, serious and conscientious manner, according to our duty to God and our Country, our selves and Posterity, we are amazed and troubled, because it doth not only produce in us thoughts of comparison and parallel with those high and unlawful, and extream Actions, which have been done by the Military Power and influence of some few of the Chief Persons of the Army, in *Parliament*; and out of *Parliament*, before the year 1653, and since.

The Premises considered, We do remonstrate and declare, That the declared Grounds of War betwixt the late King and the ever Renowned *Parliament*, in the Right of the People, was, as is before declared; the Kings illegal imposing Taxes upon the People, without their consent in *Parliament*; contrary to the known Laws of the Land, His subverting the *Fundamental Laws* of the Nation, His neglecting and refusing to bring Delinquents to Tryal, that had been Instruments in obstructing Justice, promoting Monopolies and other Grievances, to the great Oppression of the People; The Redressing of all which Grievances and Enormities the *Parliament* then sitting saw they could not effect, for that the King attempted the assuming the power of the *Militia*, to secure himself and defend the unjust practices frequently exercised by his Favourites: Inasmuch, that the *Parliament* declared they were constrained, in order to the discharge of their Trust, to raise the *Militia* for their own and the *Laws* necessary preservation, The which the King opposing, begot a long, dangerous, chargeable and bloody Warr, which ended with Victory to

to the *Parliament*, and produced the taking away of the King, and the extirpating of the Kingly Office; upon which *England* was declared a Free State. But so it hath been, that by the practices of the Common Enemy, and the pride and ambition of the late General *Cromwel*, the endeavours of the *Parliament* to settle these three Nations as a Free State and Commonwealth was obstructed; To accomplish which, divers odious Aspersions were cast upon their Proceedings, to the weakening of their Credit in the eye of the Nations, the better to make way for their Interruption, and his intended Usurpation. In which pernicious design he was assisted by divers Officers of the Army, and others who were invited to a Compliance in expectation of good things pretended by the said Usurper, who during the time of the exercise of his usurped Authority, multiplied Inconveniences and Mischiefs not a few, *viz.* In levying Taxes upon the People, without consent in *Parliament*, obstructing of Justice, imprisoning the Innocent in divers loathsome Goals and Dungeons, and sending divers honest & faithful Persons to Castles in remote Islands, not only to the ruin and destruction of their Families, but to the loss of some of their Lives; contriving snares, and sending his hired Emisaries to catch and trap many innocent persons into his invented Plots, which being brought to passe, he basely murdered many score persons by his unjust, tyrannical, illegal, arbitrary *High Courts of Justice*; Selling for Slaves many of the innocent people of this Commonwealth into parts beyond the Seas, to the ruine and utter destruction of them, their wives and families; erecting under his Tyrannical Power in the several Divisions of the Nation his *Barbans*, or Major Generals, to the great grievance of the People; Decimating of the Cavaliers after they had Compounded and paid their Compositions, and were by the *Parliament* of the Commonwealth, pardoned in their Act of Oblivion for all their bypast Actions; which was one of the most tyrannical, illegal and vilest actions that ever was done by any Tyrant, violating the Sacred Publick Faith of a whole Nation, to the great scorn and dishonour of the *English* People in the sight of all Nations in the World, making them to be accounted the most faithlesse People that ever was.

Mortover, those his Major Generals have by their Orders attempted to bind the People of this Nation in their Free-holds, Estates, Suits and Actions, Threatning to send them to *Jamaica*, if they would

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would not observe their Tyrannical Orders, as is notoriously known in most Counties of *England*. His making an unnecessary and destructive War with *Spain*, an Ally of this Commonwealth, In which the Lives of many thousands have been lost, and the Damages, Losse and Expences in the Charge of the several Expeditions made against that Crown, to the losse of about two thousand of Merchant Ships (the decay of Trade thereby, amounting to above sixteen Millions of Money). The patching up a Peace upon dishonourable and disadvantageous terms with the *Dutch*, to the great dishonour of the *English* Nation; The neglect of putting in Execution the Act for the Increase of Navigation and Trade, And erecting by Will and Power several Conventions under the notion of *Parliaments*, to carry on his arbitrary ambitious designs.

The consideration of which, no doubt, did induce the Army to decline *Richard* the late Protector, so called, and to return to their duty they did owe the *Parliaments*, from whom they did lately receive their Commissions, and promised their Obedience after their Repentance made in their Declaration the sixth of *May*, 1659. in these words, viz.

"The publick concerns of this Commonwealth being through
"a visitation of Dangers, Deliverances and Backslidings of many,
"brought into that state and posture wherein they now stand, and
"our selves contributing thereunto, by wandring divers ways from
"righteous and equal paths: And although there hath been many
"effays to obviate the dangers, and to settle the Nations in peace
"and prosperity, yet all hath proved ineffectual, the only wise God
"in the course of His Providence disappointing all Endeavours
"therein; And also observing to our great grief, that the good Spirit
"that appeared amongst us in the carrying on of this great Work
"did daily decline; so as the *Good Old Cause* it self became a Re-
"proach; we have been led to look back and examine the cause of
"the Lord's withdrawing his wonted presence from us, and where
"we turned out of the way, that through mercy we might return
"and give Him the Glory; And amongst other things, calling to
"mind that the *Long Parliament*, consisting of the Members which
"continued their sitting until the twentieth of *April*, 1653. were
"eminent Assertors of that Cause, and had a special presence of
"God with them, and was signally blessed in that Work: the de-
"sires

"fires of many good People concurring with ours therein; we judge
 "it our duty to invite the aforesaid Members to return to the exer-
 "cise and discharge of their Trust, as before the said twentieth of
 "April, 53. And therefore we do hereby most earnestly desire the
 "Parliament, consisting of those Members who continued to sit
 "since the year, 1648. until the twentieth of April, 1653. to re-
 "turn to the exercise and discharge of their Trust; And we shall
 "be ready in our places to yeeld them, as becometh us, our utmost
 "Assistance to sit in Safety, for improving the present opportunity
 "for settling and securing the Freedom of this Commonwealth.

Let this remain as a Testimony for ever upon Record to all poste-
 rity against those who were instrumental in the Interrupting of the
 Parliament upon the thirteenth of *Octob.* 1659. For which Acti-
 on there can be nothing pleaded in defence thereof, it being so horrid
 a breach of Trust, to put *Nine Commissions* in the Ballance with the
Safety of Three Nations; to adventure the Interest of the Publick
 upon so hazardous undertaking, and for so light an Occasion to at-
 tempt the Overthrow of the Supream Authority, and thereby expose
 themselves to a necessity of introducing new unlawfull Forms of
 Government; the which will prove (if possible to be effected) un-
 safe, dangerous, and destructive to Posterity, and may hold their
 sons and sons sons in Chains of Tyranny, Oppression and Servitude.
 And all this to gratifie the Lust and Pride of some great ones, which
 practices our fore-fathers abhorred, and respected Posterity so much,
 that they chose rather to leave unto us *Parliaments* for Bulworks
 to our Liberties, and our Laws for our badges of Freedoms, than
 to trust to the Wisdom, Counsel, or Religious Pretences of the best
 of men; They knew well *that under the most Specious pretence
 the greatest danger is lodged.*

Therefore they left us such Laws and Principles of Government,
 that by the justice thereof they should be able to preserve them-
 selves, and those that should be subject thereunto, without the un-
 necessary addition of Force, which should be never made use of but
 in defence of Fundamental Laws and Rights, and in opposition to
 Enemies to the said Publick Interest.

Now, from these manifold and weighty Considerations, wherein
 the Lives, Liberties and Estates of our selves and posterities are so
 deeply concerned, that if at this juncture of time we do not endea-

your

your a stop to this Torrent of Confusion thus breaking in upon us; the total subversion of our Fundamental Laws, our Parliaments and Freedoms will be most deeply endangered, it being the intent of the now Rampant Sword, to seat it self for ever upon us, and intail an Army to posterity over us, for the Government of these Nations, a thing so horrible to be thought on, that no *Englishman* that hath the least spark of *English courage, honour or virtue* in him, will endure the same; And therefore being prest in judgment and conscience to clear our selves to this present Age, and to the *English Generations* that are to come, from the guilt of so great a bondage and ruin to the Nation, We are resolved as we part with our Liberties, to part with our Lives; and in pursuance thereof, We do hereby unanimously protest against, disclaim and renounce the late Act of the Interruption and Force put upon the *Parliament*, the thirteenth of *October*, 1659. as the *Highest of Treasons*, of dangerous and wicked intents against all *Law, Parliament and Civil Authority*, and of total subjugation of *England* to the mercenary, tyrannical and oppressive Government of the Sword.

And we do Remonstrate and Declare, That we will be subject to no Authority in *England*, but to the Authority of the People in *Parliament*; and that to the utmost of our powers, with our lives and fortunes, We will endeavour the preservation of our *Fundamental Good Old Laws and Liberties*, the Restauration of this present Interrupted *Parliament*, and the Settlement of this Nation upon the constant succession of *Parliaments*, and that no other Authority be exercised in *England*.

And we do utterly disclaim, for us and our posterities, all Usurpations and Innovations whatsoever in Government, all exercise of Martial Law over our Persons and Estates, their pretended Committee of Safety at *Whitehall*, and whatsoever is or shall be set over us otherwise than by Authority of the People assembled in *Parliament*, according to our good wholesome Fundamental Laws and Birthrights. And do also Remonstrate and hereby Engage to, and with one another, That we will pay no Moneys whatsoever that is not duely levied upon us by common consent by Act of *Parliament*, nor suffer any Souldiers to be quartered on us, or to take or force from us any Maintenance in lieu of Quarter; all such and other Exactions being treasonable and against the Fundamental Rights of the

People, and the known Laws of the Land; the free People of *England* being not to be taxed but by themselves represented in *Parliament*, and therefore till then we will keep our Moneys, being most certainly assured, if we keep our Moneys, our Enemies will not be so well able to shew their affections or force to destroy our Cause; and if those Lawless uncommissioned Officers in the Army will take it by Fire, Sword and Plunder, let them have a care of the issue thereof: for that is not to be born by the Spirit of *Englishmen*, or Christians.

And we do also remonstrate and maintain, That neither the Officers of the Army, nor their pretended Committee of Safety at *Whitehall*, have any right of Government over us, or to form, impose any Government upon us, and that their proceedings are all Treason against the Laws of *England*, the sovereignty of the People; And do also declare, That we do own, stand by, and will in all lawfull wayes adhere unto the Authority of this *Parliament* that was interrupted the thirteenth of *October* last, it being the only means under God, to heal these Nations of these Distempers, Breaches, and Inundations which have lately broken in upon us; which violence is such a Precedent, that no *Parliament* can be, or account themselves safe in such actions.

And therefore to the Officers of the Army we do make our Demand and legal Challenge for the session and freedom of the interrupted *Parliament*, whom, with our *Fundamental Laws*, we will not bartet away for any thing that they can pretend to give us. Therefore hands off those sacred things, for if you touch them, ye touch the apple of our eye; for your tyrannical Committee of Safety shall have no obedience from us: And therefore we say again, We demand the force that is upon our *Parliament* be removed, and that the Army do forthwith return to their duty they owe, and their obedience they so lately promised to perform, both by their Declaration of the sixth of *May*, as aforesaid, and their solemn Promises upon their receiving their Commissions from this present *Parliament*; And it being the undoubted and inherent right of the People to have the Possession and Commands of the Armies and *Militia* of *England*, and not to be managed but by their consent in *Parliament*; the power of Raising and Disbanding of Armies, of making War and Peace, being one of the main ends and reasons of *Parliaments*, and

And the very essential properties thereof: the Sword of England is right belonging to the Civil Authority of England, and not the Civil Authority to the Sword: For it was never yet heard of since the Creation, that any Army did assume the Civil Authority, except that of the *Memlucks* in Egypt, who soon did come to confusion; and so will these have just cause to fear, as a just judgment of the eternal God upon them, except they once more repent.

And therefore, if this will not avail with them, We must and will endeavour to rescue the Sword out of their hands, and, as our duty commandeth, to gird it to the sides of our Legal Magistracy.

And we are the rather induced to assert the Session and Authority of this *Parliament*, in this late single difference between them, and some Officers of the Army, for that we have had experience of their abilities and courage, their experience of managing Affairs with Forreign Princes and States, their abilities to encounter with their Machinations, and the great and several successes that God hath signally blessed them with, as these Officers do themselves acknowledge, besides their frugality or great husbandry for the Nation; who notwithstanding their great charge in a tedious and long War in the three Nations, and in forreign parts, yet they left the Nation out of debt, having clearly paid off all (except the residue of the Publick Faith, which they were in a way to have fully paid, as may appear by the *Parliaments* * Resolve of the fourth of *Octob.* 1659.) and left Four hundred thousand pounds in ready Cash; but when they came to sit again, they found the Nation run into debt by the late Usurper *Oliver Cromwell*, and his evil Counsellors, Thirty five hundred thousand

* Tuesday, *Octob. 4.* Resolved, That the Arrears due unto the Officers and Souldiers of the Army, and also of the Militia Troops, shall be paid out of the moiety of such Monies as shall be raised by the Sale or Composition of the Delinquents sequestred, and to be sequestred, upon the late Insurrection; and out of one moiety of the Money to be raised by the sale of Forrests and Chases, excepting New Forrests, and the Forrest of Dean, and excepting such Timber and Trees as shall be thought fit to be reserved, and made use of for the service of the Commonwealth. And that the moiety of the Money to be raised by the said Delinquents Estates, shall go to the use of the Navy; and that the other moiety of the Forrests, except as aforesaid, shall go to the payment and satisfaction of the Debts due upon the Publick Faith, and that the best way and means be speedily taken for rendering this Vote effectual.

thousand pounds, which they were resolved to discharge, had not Sir *George Booth* and his parties Insurrection, and the constant interruptions by the Officers of the Army, prevented them; and it now hath and will cost the Nation many thousand pounds, to maintain the Interest of the new Intruders into Power, viz. *Lambert* and his Faction, who are already grown so bold and imperious, as to compel Free-Quarter in the North; and, to increase the Peoples misery, the pretended Committee of Safety at *Whitehall* having sent down Orders to the Cities of *Glocester* and *Bristol*, and divers other places, for the Souldiers that are there, to take Free-Quarter on all the People, which the *Parliament* declared no intent to do, they having made divers Laws against that intolerable burden.

Again, we have sufficient ground to believe, That all the Indifferent interests and persuasions in Religion within these Nations, will be more equally respected and secured, by the Authority and care of this *Parliament*, than by any other Assembly of men that can be chosen or thought on, by these pretenders of Government, as may appear by the Resolves of the Committee of Parliament for the Government. *Viz.*

At the Committee for the Government in the Speakers Chamber, Septemb. 14, 15, 27, and 30. 1659.

Sept. 14. 1659. Resolved, *That the Supream delegated Power residing in the Peoples Trustees, is and ought to be limited in the exercise thereof, by some Fundamental, not to be dispensed with, or subjected unto alteration.*

Sept. 15. 1659. Resolved, *That the Supream delegated Power, is reposed in Trustees by the People for their Preservation, not for their Destruction.*

Sept. 17. 1659. Resolved, *That it is destructive to the Peoples Right and true Freedom, unto which by Gods blessing they are now restored, ever to admit or receive any earthly King, or single person whomsoever to be Chief Magistrate in this Commonwealth, or any hereditary claim or exercise of Legislative or Executive Power in the Government.*

Sept. 30. 1659. Resolved, *That the Supream delegated Power is not intrusted, to restrain the profession of any person or persons, who profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, God manifest in the flesh, and in God the holy Spirit, God blessed for ever-*

evermore; and do acknowledge the holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, to be the revealed and written Word or Will of God, &c.

So that it is clear and manifest by their said actions, together with these *Resolves*, the *Parliament* minded their former and latter declared grounds, and intended to maintain the *Fundamental Laws* of this Nation, Knowing that therein is secured the Liberty and Freedom of all persons, both as Men and Christians, and no other way can be thought on to secure the Liberties and Peace of all People.

Considering that the Original that gives being to any other power, must be an Army; and such an Army as hath not been constant to any thing; but on the contrary have, through the influence of their grand Officers, started from all sacred Obligations, and have pursued and been subservient, under pretence of Religion and Publick Good, to corrupt Interests, and the chief Officers, who have beguiled them by specious pretences, that thereby the Nation is altogether unsetled, and hath past through divers and dangerous changes, to which it is too much to be feared they have been influenced by foreign Jesuitical Councils.

We further take into consideration, that when pretended foundation of a new Government is enforced, and shall receive its unlawfull and unwarrantable being from a single sect or party in a Commonwealth, the same will be too narrow, and impossible to comprehend the common interest of the whole, especially in a Nation so divided and sub-divided into parties, as ours is; and that private or particular interest, that so giveth it its pretended being, will principally and indeed fully respect its own, which must unavoidably tend to publick servitude and ruine to the whole; for, in a Settlement wherein all are not equally concerned and involved in the common benefit thereof, persecution and bondage must be the only portion of all save those of the over-ruling, unlawfull and violent faction, if they can carry their self-unlawfull ends.

We do further remonstrate and declare, That soasmuch as the whole Council of the Officers of the Armies in the three Nations, are but a particular Party and interest, to whom it was never delegated nor intrusted to be Legislators to the People of this Commonwealth, Laws, Liberties Civil, Religious, or Military either, themselves being but the hired Servants of the Commonwealth; therefore they

they cannot any wayes be judged in the least to have either Wildom, Authority, Temperance, or ability to comprehend the Interest of all the People in the three Nations. Moreover, the wofull experience we have had of their great, horrible and unheard of unfaithfulness, as by severall particulars may and will appear, viz. *A Declaration of the ninth of September, 1647.* from the then *General Council of the Army*, about one Major *White* that had in their Council publicly declared then, "That there was then no visible Authority in the Kingdom but the power and force of the Sword; This they did disavow from their hearts, as not having any design to set the power of the Sword above, or against the Fundamental Authority and Government of the Kingdom, and their readinesse to maintain and uphold the said Authority, disavowing such principles or purposes. See their Declaration of the sixth of April, 1659. calling them, *The famous long Parliament*, and that their Enemies were proud and insolent, and offered abuses and assaults to the Friends thereof, whose famous Actions were vilified and evil spoken of; And in their Declaration of the 20th of April, 1659. calling to mind that the *Long Parliaments* were great and eminent Assessors of that Cause, and had a special presence of God with them, and were signally blessed in that Work, And on that they do promise the *Parliament*, that they would be ready in their places to yeeld them, as becometh them, their utmost assistance to sit in safety, for improving the present opportunity, for settling and securing the Peace and Freedom of this Commonwealth. See their Declaration of the twelfth of May, And their Representation of the fifteenth of October, 1659. where they say, that they did not design or intend any thing tending to the Interruption of the *Parliament*, stilling themselves in many places of it, *Their faithfull Army*. Nay, many of them when they took their Commissions from the *Parliament*, promised and passed their Oaths to the *Parliament*, that they would serve them with all obedience, as the *Supream Authority*: all which they have voluntarily and violently broken.

And can they now think that the good people of these three Nations, after they have had so much experience of their inconstancy and unfaithfulness, will trust them with giving them Law, and appointing them Governours, they having no power nor Authority to do; or can they suppose that the just God will not avenge upon them

them all their Apostacies and abominable breach of Trust, Oaths, Covenants and Engagements, made with hands and eyes lifted up to Heaven, in the most solemn and sacred manner that men can perform to God, with solemn Fasting and Prayer: We do with reverence, fear, and great dread to the just God, conjure them to consider what He hath done of old to Covenant-breakers; as to the house of *Israel*, for his breaking the Covenant that *Joshua* made and had sworn unto the *Gibeonites*, by the Lord God of *Israel*, and therefore they might not be touched; *Josh. 9.* with a *Samm. 21.* chap. And it is not only recorded in sacred and divine Writ, but we have humane history also affording us Testimony sufficient to strike men with Amazement, (if they are not hardened in their hearts) and to constrain men to look back and see where they have turned out of the way, and fall down before the Lord and repent, and do their first work, that God's Attonement may be made; lest the great and just God of Heaven break forth in wrath until there be no remedy; and therefore we also say before them that which is recorded in the *Turke* History of *Constantinople* King of *Hungary*, and *Amurath* the sixth Emperour of the *Turke*: See the *Turkish* History, pag. 246, and 247. where it is recorded, That there being a League made between *Constantinople* the King of *Hungary*, and the Emperour *Amurath*, sworn to, and confirmed in great and sacred solemnity; the King of *Hungary* sword and confirmed it upon the holy Evangelist, and took the Sacrament to keep and perform the League, then made, inviolable; and the Emperour *Amurath* on the *Akoron*: but behold some time after, the King of *Hungary* (that professed Christianity) taking advantage of the Emperour *Amurath's* Troubles with other Enemies, and by the persuasion of the Pope of *Rome*, perfidiously and basely break this League, that was so sacredly and solemnly made, and invades the *Turke* Territories with a great Army, and at last came to joynt Battle, without any cause; where there was a fore and bloody fight, and many thousands slain; *Amurath* seeing himself going to the worst, his Army likely to be beaten, there being great slaughter made of his men; and beholding the picture of a Crucifix in the displayed Badges of the intitled Christians, plucks the Writing out of his Bosom, wherein the then late League was comprised, and holding his hands up and his eyes cast up to the Heaven, said thus, viz.

“Behold thou crucified Christ, this is the League thy Christians

"in thy Name made with me, and without cause have violated:
 "Now, if thou be a God, as they say thou art, and as we dream,
 "Revenge the wrong they have done to thy Name, and me, and
 "shew thy power on thy perjurious people, who in their deeds deny
 "thee their God.

Now, the great and just God, that loveth Righteousness, and
 hateth Covenant-breaking; did shew His Power on that false King
 of Hungary, *Uladislaw*, himself being slain; and his head cut off
 and carried about in triumph, and all his Army lost; so that there
 was scarce two left together.

Surely the same God, which was so just as to punish *Santa* Chil-
 dren for their Father's breaking the Covenant that *Ismael* made
 many hundred years before with the Fathers of the *Gibranites*; and
 destroyed *Uladislaw* the King of Hungary, for but once breaking
 Faith with *Amurath* the Emperour of the *Turks*, will much more
 punish these many Officers of our English Army, which have so ma-
 ny times violated Oaths, Leagues, Covenants and Engagements;
 and have frequently been false to their Trust, and broke Faith with
 Christians, yea, with three Nations who do profess Christ; and
 whom they call Brethren.

And we do now appeal to Thee, thou only wife God, in whose
 Name they have made all their Oaths, Promises, Engagements and
 Covenants, Thy Honour is engag'd to take vengeance on these Faith-
 breaking men; We beseech thee to behold all those Leagues, Cove-
 nants and Oaths which these men, that call themselves Thy People,
 have solemnly made in Thy Name, and yet remain hard and unre-
 pentant.

Having now remonstrated, and declared the manifold miseries of
 this Nation, occasioned by the Usurpation and Tyranny of those that
 have violated our Foundation of Government, our *Parliaments*
 and *Fundamental Laws*, and have disserved and almost destroyed us
 in our Trade and Interest; both at home and abroad, eclipsed our
 Glory in the eyes of other Nations, (who are daily more and more
 animated against us, by reason of our Changes) We therefore desire
 the Souldiery of the Army, to consider, that as they will appear to
 all the world to be no *Mercenary Army* longer, that do serve the
 Lust and Ambition of any whatsoever, (as they have often de-
 clared), and as they do expect to find mercy with the Lord Jesus at
 the

the last day, and to stand up and appear to do their utmost endeavours, that the Nation (our of whose Purser they have had their Pay) may return to the true *English* Center of Honour, Safety, Peace and Freedom, themselves and posterities being equally with us and ours concerned, it being of no private nature, but of common and impartial good unto all.

Let not your Swords be masters of your Consciences and Reasons. The Parliament and People, the Laws and Liberties of *England* cry out aloud, call for, and challenge your help: it is your duty, and not to be slighted. The Vengeance of *England*, and the Curse of Heaven hang over your heads, and will certainly consume you if you do not Repent, and we warn you thereof: Search your Consciences, and examine your selves what it is that you pursue, whether you can answer it to God or man. It availeth not to say, you are for the Army, or to run headlong after great Officers to fight for Honour, Rapine or Ruin, which must of necessity be, without the Parliament sit in Freedom and Honour, there being no other Legal way to raise Money on the People for your Pay. It is not their Nine Commissions, their Greatness or Ambition can justify you therein, or justify Conscience, when Conscience hath any force. You are *English-men*, and all *England* is at stake. The very Soul and Reason of your Country is concerned; your great Officers have stab'd the Nation to the heart; Our Parliament, Our Laws, Our Liberties lie gasping and striving for Life: be therefore like the good *Samaritan*, bind up our wounds, pour in the Oyl: and know that if your great Officers could over-power and destroy those that are engaged in *Scotland* in the behalf of the *Parliament*, (under the conduct of General *MORRIS*, that noble Patriot and gallant Assertor of *English Rights*, in the Priviledges and Liberties of *Parliament*, according to his late Declarations; Can you therefore think we shall dye in their Bodies? Shall our living Spirits be there extinguish'd? No, Our Cause is immortal, head after head, generation after generation will rise up in judgment against you to rescue our Freedom, such is the Spirit of the *English Nation*. For, when the *Norman Conquerour* had six score thousand men in Arms on *English* ground, to conquer the People of *England*, Laws, but could not do it; and was forced to swear Allegiance three times to the Laws of *England*, and ever since they have lived in despite of all enemies: And think

think not that you can do that which never could be done: Our Parliament (though they be stand by your force, suffer your interruption for a while) think not you can dissolve them; there is that life in a Parliament, though you are not aware of it, which is too great an Interest for your strength; you may sooner split your selves than ever to destroy it. Behold, O ye Soldiers! here we have sped the Cause of *England*, and the whole series and course thereof for above thirty years before you, that you may compare things with things, and judge of our sad and wofull condition, how we have been abused and cheated; and whilst fighting for Freedom and Law, our Bonds have been increased, and more load and more hath been heaped upon the People, endeavours are to bring us into a most absolute servitude, and make us, if possible, meer vassals and slaves, and greater than ever. This Bondage is above all before it, both Modern and Ancient, a yoke as is heave to be borne. Here is Good and Evil before you: and this our *Protestation* and *Remonstrance* we leave at your Door, having discharged the sincerity of our souls in all plainness and simplicity of mind, without favour or guile; And God be the Witness betwixt us, if you reject us herein, the Evil and Guilt is yours. We have given you notice and warning aforehand; and all the Blood that ensues, will be as the Blood of *Abel* against you.

Rouse up therefore and awake; Consider before you strike, how you can shed the Blood of the Innocent for the humour of your Officers, and satisfy your Consciences therein; or, how can you dye for it your selves? Is your Blood of no more value than to be split for their Ambition? Or, can you have the hearts to rip up the Bowels of your Mother, your Native Country, for their sakes, and to make your Posterity their Vassals? We are plain with you, do what you will, We for our parts shall not recede or go back from this our *Protestation* and *Remonstrance*; but shall faithfully avow and assert the same to the utmost hazard of our Liberties, Lives, and Fortunes.

And in pursuance of this our *Remonstrance* and *Protestation*, and sacred Undertaking, We, the present Authors, Promoters and Subscribers hereof, in and about the Cities of *London*, *Westminster*, and Burrough of *Southwark*, have delivered, and will deliver our Names in a Roll to certain Persons of Trust, and of assured Conscience,

hence engaged and united with us herein, as a Memorial to God and our Country of this our Protestation, &c. with this sacred Vow one to another, To stand and fall, to live and die, and to fight our Blood and Estates together in the just Execution hereof.

2 Chron. 10. 16. And when all Israel saw that the King would not hearken unto them, the People answered the King, saying; what portion have we in David? and we have none inheritance in the son of Jesse: Every man to your Tent, O Israel: And now, David, see to thine own House. So all Israel went to their Tent.

Chap. 11. ver. 4. Then said the Lord, Ye shall not go up to fight against your Brethren: Return every man to his House, for the thing is done of me.

By which (in brief) we are induced to observe from both the aforesaid Chapters and Chronicles, That although David was a King or Governour, by special, or extraordinary Anointment; (which kind of title the late deceased pretended Protector, or the now Grandees of the Army could not, neither can justly pretend unto) And although after the death of Solomon, Rehoboam was the Successor, yet the People of Israel when they assembled to make him King, rendered him Obligations and Conditions, to secure and free them from the heavy yoke, and grievous servitude they were before that under, in the time of his Father: And also when Rehoboam refused his Fathers (sage Counsellours Counsellor Advice, which was to be kind, and also to give good words) yet he took the Counsel of his own Confederates, and violent wicked persons that stood before him, whose advice and ends were, to make his little finger heavier than his fathers yoke, and to chastise them with Scorpions that had before been chastised with Whips: Whereupon the house of Israel declared themselves, they had no portion in David, nor inheritance in the son of Jesse: and advised David to go to his own house: and they themselves went to their own habitations, without making him King over them: And when Rehoboam had gathered one hundred and fourscore thousand chosen men and Warriors of the house of Judah and Benjamin, to fight against Israel, the Word of God came to the Man of God, to give command to the violent persons, or Warriors, That every one should return to his own house, and gives the reason for it; because the thing was done

of God. So, We free-born *English-men* assert, that our *Fundamental Laws* and *Liberties* (for which so much Blood hath been shed) are just and sacred.

Our *Parliaments* are our Rights, and the Defenders and ancient Conservators of our Rights, and by these our Laws we have such lawfull bounds and conditions to ease us from our Yokes and heave servitude; that no unlawfull violence ought to be used in our Nation; But in the late fact of the violent interruption of the *Parliaments* of the Commonwealth of *England*, (to whom the Officers of the Army were so closely engaged) a violence is not only thereby done, but an example is thereby laid to scourge us with Scorpions, destroy our Laws, and to make Parliaments for ever afraid to assemble, and sit, to discharge their Trust, and be faithfull to their Countries Liberties; for fear of detestable Force; and all the sad consequences thereof. And therefore seeing some of the Officers of the Army without any colour of Right, (*Reuben* having a Right in those dayes and times, as hereditary from his anointed Grandfather *David*, and his Father *Solomon*) have, contrary to their Faith, interrupted the *Parliaments* of the Commonwealth of *England*, and seduced divers Souldiers to their Faction; and have usurped a power and pretence to Authority; Therefore, to your Rights, O *England*, to save your Laws, Liberties, Parliaments, Posterities. What Portion have we in those Officers of the Army? What Inheritance have we in them? Let them return to their own Habitations, that we may at length have the benefit and fruit of our contention for our Laws, Liberties and Parliaments, by expense of Blood and Treasure. Our Laws and Liberties (notwithstanding defect and ill Government in persons) were and are as so many inviolable Bulwarks, and righteous Fundamentals, that no Kings nor Princes, or any other persons, could exercise an Arbitrary Power over us. And therefore we see no reason at all, why a few or many Officers of the Army, or any of their Faction or Party, should endeavour to make our Laws, Liberties, Parliaments and Posterities subject to their violent and arbitrary pleasure, to declare, null and make void their just Acts, which many Tyrants and Monarchs in former times durst never presume to do, or at least to publish it so presumptuously. All which we lay before the righteous God of Heaven and Earth to judge between them and us.

*The Citizens and Inhabitants of London,
Westminster, and the Burrough of
Southwark, the present Promoters and
Subscribers hereof, To their Brethren
and Friends of this Common-wealth.*
November 16. 1659.

Brothers and fellow Freemen of England,

W B desire that constant prayer be made to the Almighty God
for a blessing upon our endeavours herein. And it is judged
that about three months time after the date hereof, is sufficient for
the taking the Subscriptions of the whole Nation hereunto; And
we have to that end sent several Copies to each County and City,
And those that can be ready sooner, are desired to make their Re-
turn of their Subscriptions by the first of March next, to any of the
Persons here-under-written, who have engaged in the Cause.

THOMAS Lord FAIRFAX.

Major Gen. Philip Skippon.

Major Gen. Overton, Govern-
nour of Hull.

Col. Nathaniel Whetnam, Go-
vernour of Portsmouth.

Col. Thomas Ainslie, Govern-
nour of Hurst-Castle.

Capt. Perbot, Governour of
Tarmouth-Castle.

Major Wearing, Governour of
the Town of Shrewsbury.

Col. Croxson, Governour of
Chester-Castle.

Col. Bingham, Governour of
Gloucester.

Leut. Col. Moore, Governour
of Berwick.

Leut. Col. Styles, at Tar-
mouth.

Col. Saunders of Derby-shire.

Col. Marcom of Lincolnshire.

John Smeater, Comptroller of
the Ordnance.

Major Burton.
Doctor Parker.

Leut.

- Leint. Col. Farley.
 Major Arthur Baeling.
 Col. Alured.
 Col. Mosse.
 Major John Wildman.
 Major Robert Harle.
 Col. Sylvanus Taylor.
 Leint. Col. Bayns of South-
 wick.
 Agitant Gen. Sedascus of War-
 wick.
 Col. Hankworth of Warwick
 Castle.
 Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.
 Capt. Taylor of Westminster.
 Mr. Maximilian Petty of
 Berke.
 Capt. Disler in Hartfordshire.
 Agitant Gen. Nethurp.
 Major Brown in great St. Bar-
 tholomew Close, London.
 Leint. Col. Andrews of Col.
 Mosse's Regiment.
 Leint. Col. Camfield.
 Col. Hacker.
 Major Hubbard of Col. Hac-
 ker's Regiment.
 Col. Randall of Wiltshire.
 Col. Ribb.
 Major Breman of Col. Ribbes
 Regiment.
 John Trar of Laverstock in the
 County of Southampton, Esq.
 Richard Rowe of the City of
 Winton, Esq.
 Col. John White of the Tower
 of London.
 Col. Rainborough of North-
 amptonshire.
 Major Cerling of Gravton.
 Quarter-master Gen. Fischer
 of Berke.
 Major William Fale, and Maj.
 George Scus, of Roole.
 Vice-Admiral Danson.
 Vice-Admiral Gesslon.
 Sir Richard Stagner of Green-
 wich.
 Capt. Hall of St. Mary Mag-
 dalens.
 Col. William Webb.
 Lord Mayor and Common
 Council of the City of Lon-
 don, and to the Commission-
 ers of the Militia of the
 City of London by Act of
 Parliament.
 Alderman Darbick.
 Alderman Law.
 Alderman Bateman.
 Alderman Biddolph.
 Alderman Atkins.
 Deputy Clifford.
 Deputy Camfield.
 Deputy Louthall.
 Thomas Arnold.
 Joseph Holden.
 William Hall.
 Mr. Roffe.
 Mr. Haxington.
 Mr. Bate.
 Mrs. Hinde.
 Col. John Okey.
 Col. Stingsby.
 Col. Gower.
 Major

(53)
Major Mark Gee.
William Pennycuik, Esq.
Major Robert Russell.
Capt. William Alden.
Capt. Nicholas Roberts.
Capt. Stephen Hanbury.
Lieut. Col. John Marriot.
Richard Waring the elder.
John Jackson.
Edward Bushell.

Col. Wogan of South-Wales.
Captain Morgan of South-Wales.

Major Gen. Morgan.
Col. Bright of Yorkshire.
Major Huntington of Oxfordshire.

Capt. John Wagstaffe of Bedfordshire.

Col. Kendrick of Kent.
Col. Blunt of Kent.
Lambert Godfrey of Kent, Esq.
Mr. Broughton of Maidstone in Kent.

Col. Sparrow of Essex.
Col. Cook of Pedmarish in Essex.

Col. William Webb of London.
Col. Bassall.
The present Mayor of Colchester.

Or to any one of those Commissioners of the Militia of Westminster by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Houlton.
Capt. Constable.

Mr. Charleswood.
Mr. Didsen.
Mr. Wartop.
Mr. Martin, Junior.
Mr. Seagood.
Mr. Hawkins.
Lieut. Col. Harrington.
Mr. Barner.
Mr. Nevil.
Mr. Arthur Samuel.
Mr. Scot.
Col. Weston.
Mr. Colchester.
Mr. Waine.
Col. Silvanus Taylor.
Mr. Blake.
Mr. Norris.
Mr. Martin, Junior.

Bedford.

Edward Caser.
Joseph Barber.
Major John Barber.

Bedford Town.

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Robert Bell, }

Berks.

John Blagrove.
Daniel Roberts.
John Fenwick of Bray.

Buckingham.

Henry Phillips.
John Deverel.
Thomas White.

Cambridge.

Cambridge.

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John Lowery,
Richard Timbs,
Ely.

Francis Underwood,
Hamond Ward,
Thomas Castle.

Chester.

Thomas Brewerton,
Edward Hide,
Robert Venables,
Henry Brook,

Cornwell.

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John Lampen,
Edward Eliot,
Richard Penwarren.

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Thomas Croyster.

Derby.

Gervais Bennet,
Robert Eyre,
Mr. John Delton, Alderman of
Derby.

Devon.

William Fry,
John Serla,
Henry Hasfel,
Thomas Fawcett,
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John Nancey,
John Allured,
Thomas Westby,
Richard Robinson,
John Ledghard.

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Henry Thompson,
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Silvanus Wood
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Maac Pulcr,
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William Drewery,
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William James,
Thomas Foch,
Richard Meredith.

John Nut,
Thomas Plommer,
George Crumpton,
Richard Boles.

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Alderman Lade,
Alderman Page,
Alderman Lee.

Leicester.

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Richard Shuttleworth,
John Storkie,
Alexander Rigby of Middleton,
Alexander Rigby of Laiton.

Leicester.

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John Horton,
William Frank,
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Samuel Cnst.

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Rice Powel,
Edmond Gamuge,
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Radnor.

John Williams,
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Robert Wever.
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Brecon.

Brecon.

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D 2

Thomas

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Robert Bedford } *Aldermen.*

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F I N I S.

